1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
8.	Vijayawada TPS St-IV-M/sAPGENCO	Andhra Pradesh	State	1x660*	660*	Euro 231.730 Million + Rs. 1600.609 Crs. = 2705.73 Crs.	28.2.03	Under construction
9.	Kutch lignite TPS Extn. Unit IV—M/s GEB	Gujarat	State	1x75	75	Rs. 304.69 Crs.	6.3.03	Under Construction
10.	Paras TPS Expansion MSEB	Maharashtra	State	1x250	250	Rs. 1026.70 Crs.	13.6.03	Commissioned on 31.5.07
	TOTAL:				3794 (3634)	14002.70		

* Unit size changed to 500 MW

@ Project subsequently handed over to Private Sector (M/s Lanco Infra Tech) through Competitive Bidding Route.

Energy conservation

4107. SHRIB. J. PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to conserve around 10,000 mw power during the Eleventh Five Year Plan through efficient technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the action plan of Government to promote and develop renewable energy in a big way to bridge the growing gap between demand and supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):(a)Yes,Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Power has formulated 8 schemes to promote energy efficiency in the country which include the Bachat Lamp Yojana, Standards and Labelling scheme, Energy Conservation Building code, Agricultural and Municipal Demand Side Management, Operationalising Energy Conservation Act, 2001 by Strengthening Institutional Capacity of State Designated Agencies, Energy Efficiency in Small and Medium Engterprises, Institutional Strengthening of Bureau of Energy Efficiency and other Energy Efficiency Institutions and Contribution to State Energy Conservation Fund.

(c) The Electricity Act, 2003 mandates all States to fix a certain minimum percentage for purchase of Power from renewable energy sources in the area of distribution licensee depending on resource availability and local conditions. Further, the Government has taken several measures to popularize the use of renewable energy systems/devices in the country which include the following:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States;
- Extensive publicity and awareness on the use of renewable energy systems/devices through print, postal and electronic media;

- Organization of special events like the Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas;
- Constitution of District-level Advisory Committees in the States to facilitate effective coordination of renewable energy schemes/programmes.

During the Eleventh Plan period it is proposed to add power generation capacity of 15,000 MW from renewable sources and deploy 11.6 million sq. meter of solar thermal collector area for water heating, cooking, drying applications and 2 million cubic meter aggregate capacity of family type biogas plants. Provision of renewable energy systems for electricity/ lighting and other uses in 10,000 remote villages is also envisaged.

Merchant Power Plants

4108. SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its effort to achieve a power capacity addition of 78,577 MW, the Ministry had envisaged capacity addition of around 15,000 MW, by tapping Merchant Power Plants;

(b) whether Government's plans have come a cropper as it now looks at an entirely new policy for Merchant Power Plants (MPPs), with its earlier policy failing to attract bidders;

(c) what are the 24 sites which have been considered for MPPs in the country; and

(d) what are the concrete measures taken to enhance capacity of 15,000 MW from MPPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) According to the Report of the Working Group on Power for Eleventh Plan, a capacity addition of about 10,000-12,000 M W is envisaged during the Eleventh Plan period through Merchant Power Plants (MPPs). This capacity has not been taken into acount while working out the required capacity during the Eleventh Plan.

Unlike conventional power plants with tied-up Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), MMPs compete for customers and absorbe the full market risk. Typically the risk of MPP is carried on the balance sheet of the promoter. Cosequent to enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, thermal generation has been de-licensed and the developer has to tie-up site and other inputs required to set up power plants.

Government has taken several measures for facilitating the development of MPPs such as:

- The National Electricity Policy, 2006, provides that a part of new generating capacity of about 15% may be sold outside long term PPAs.
- Under the new Hydro Policy, 2008, private developers have been given the facility of 40% merchant sale in the power generation [after deducting free power to the host State(s)].
- Open access in transmission has been introduced in the Electricity Act, 2003 which would enable the MPPs to have connectivity with the National Grid through Regional Grid/State Grid. In distribution open access is to be introduced in phases. For consumers with requirement of more than one Mega Watt, open access is to be mandatorily introduced by January, 2009.